LITERATURE.

BAMBO IN EXCELSIS.

South Carolina as Seen by a Northern If imitation be the sincerest flattery many of eur Senators, Congressmen and municipal chiefs must leel touched by the fidelity with which the dusky legislators who govern South Carolina copy bright example. Indeed, the pupils in this instance seem to have excelled their masters. As represented by Mr. Pike, late United States Minister at The Hague, they have added to the art of swinding a brillant and sometimes humorous audacity exclusively their own. Mr. Pike has just written a work entitled the "Prostrate State: South Carolina Under Negro Government" (Appleton, New York), and, though the condition of South Carolina been long known in the North to be truly wretched, we doubt if the disclosures he makes and supports by official evidence will not create astonishment. The negro leaders appear to unite the practices of the incarcerated Mr. Tweed with the theories of the Paris Commune. They lay claim to the land and meantime freely rob its present owners. They are, we regret to say, supported in their career of arrogance and plunder by United States bayonets. We could certainly wish our army more honor-able occupation than helping the emancipated slave to rob his late master, than keeping the ring in South Carolina while the negro attacks the white men whose arms are tied. Duty sometimes metimes to consort with rogues. Social and politcal exigencies occasionally place men in positions from which they would gladly withdraw if they could. This is, we are too sorry to say, our case with respect to some of the Southern States. Nothing would please Northern men more than to discover a safe and honorable method insuring to the owners of property and intelligence in those States a fair representation in their respective governments. But the constitution has given the power to the negro majority, and, pending the discovery of a remedy. constitution has to be maintained. If ever it has to be abrogated in South Carolina, as the constitution of Jamaica was recently quashed by the British government, the negro leaders will have to thank their own excesses for the loss of the power they are now so shamelessly abusing. They are drunk with their recent elevation, and well may they be. "The whole thing is a wonderful novelty to them, as well as to observers. Seven years ago these men were raising corn and cotton under the points of order and questions of privilege. They and they can raise one as well as the other. They prefer the latter; it is easier and better paid. rhen it is the evidence of an accomplished result. It means escape and defence from old oppressors, It means liberty. It means destruction of prison walls, only too real to them. It is the sunshine of their lives, their day of jubilee. It is their long promised vision of the Lord God Almighty." History fords no example of so great a change, but supplies numerous proofs that power acquired sudlenly and without effort will be certainly abused. We cannot blame the black leaders of South Carolina for being ignorant of the maxim now generally accepted by European monarchs, "You can do anything with bayonets but sit on them." Their native shrewdness would perhaps teach bayonets provided by themselves. But they possess an advantage which Old World sovereigns rarely enjoyed, and probably believe that the axiom does not apply when the bayonets are furnished by an external authority. That authority may, however, get tired of lending its sanction to farcical misgovernment and and acious chicanery. It may grow weary of supporting a parcel of thleves, whatever may be their opinions, and the negro of South Carolina may then find his seat as uncomfortable and inscence as that of a Bourbon at Naples or of a Bourbon in France. A State government which cannot maintain itself without the habitual presence of United States troops stands self-condemned. The first duty of a government is to secure the obedience and loyalty of the governed. Continued misruie in South Carolina may some day place the central authority on the horns of a dilemma. There may then be no alternative between withdrawing our troops and letting the negro and the Ku Klux fight out their quarrel, or remodelling the State constitution with the view of obtaining a fair representation for the property and intelligence of the State, now almost whoily excluded from its direction. We may pass by Mr. Pike's amusing description of the present "Legislature of South Carolina in session." No doubt they are a tempting subject for both sneers and jests, but their directions to such of the considerably more than one-half ir value. The legislature and with the acts just described that it would be superfluous to dwell upon it. The increase is, however, much greater than its generally supposed. In 1868, when Scott became Governor, the deality of the show which cannot manage elections, control the ballot boxes, count the victory elections, control the ballot boxes, count the view as they have in Charlest way as they please. With such washing the city of country and of course, manipulate the elections in such of course, manipulate the elections in such of course in the such of course, manipulate the elections in such of course, manipulate the elections in such of course, manipulate the elections, manipulate the elections, manipulate the elections, the such of cours that the axiom does not apply when the dingy clothes and dirty persons, the wild chattering which they call debate and the loud "guffaws" with which they receive a threat from the Speaker to call an unruly "gemman" to order would will-ingly be excused combined with honesty of purpose and capacity for administration. But they possess neither honesty nor capacity, and they have learned from the white adventurers, who have been their instructors, the whole art of perverting government to their own profit. No decent respect for the rights of the large white majority, whose slaves they recently were, ever actuates They are like children whom a careless or too confident nurse has trusted with dangerous implements, and the use which they make of their power will probably prove still more injurious to themseives than to the white population which they rob and oppress. They, however, possess the vantage ground that they have nothing to lose but their liberty, and they know perfectly well that, let the worst come to the worst, this is at all events secure. It is with them a game of heads I win, tails you lose. The population of South Carolina consists in round numbers of 300,000 whites and 400,000 blacks. But the House of Representatives is far differently constituted. It consists of 94 negroes and seven "carpet-baggers," who are their white addes; only 23 are white men "representing the true interests of property, but wholly unable to protect them." These are men of weight and standing in the communities they represent. They are all from the hill country. The frosts of 60 or 70 withers whiten the heads of some among them. There they sit, grim and stient. They feel themselves to be like loose stones thrown in to partially obstract a current they are powerless to resist. * * Grouped in a corner of the commodious and well iurnished chamber they stolidly survey the noisy riot that goes on in the great black Left and Centre where the debates of the House are conducted, is with them a game of heads I win, tails you m a corner of the commodious and well turnished chamber they stolidly survey the noisy riot that goes on in the great black Left and Centre where the debates of the House are conducted, and where sit the strange and extraordinary guides of a once proud and haughry State. In this crucial trial of his pride, his manhood, his prejudices and his spirt, it must be said of the Southern Bourbon of the Legislature that he comports himself with a dignity, a reserve and a decorum that commands admiration. * * * This dense negro crowd they confront do the debating, the squabbling, the law, making and create all the clamor and disorder of the body. These 23 white men are but the observers, the enforced auditors of the dull and clumsy imitation of a deliberative body, whose appearance in their present capacity is at once a wonder and a shame to modern civilization. It will doubtless appear remarkable that while the proportion of blacks to whites in the State is as four to three the black party in the House should number loi members and the white only 23. An explanation is readily found in the manner in which Governor Scott carried his last election. His first act was to call out the militia and to enroll and organize about 20,000 negroes. They were armed with Winchester and Springfield rides, and near the time of election ammunition was distributed to them as if upon the eve of a battle. Numerous applications were made to the Governor to enrol also white battalions, but these were invariably refused, and the law naturally and properly imposes a heavy penalty on any such organizations conducted without the Governor's permission. The Governor has the power to nominate the election managers. These he appointed exclusively from among his friends, and, to quality themselves more thoroughly for their duies, they became at once candidates for office. He refused to join with these men any representatives of the coposite party. The Dolling places were fixed with a view to the convenience of the colored people and to the kinderance o

But the most elective means of controlling the election was found in the ballot boxes and a law that for the ballot boxes and a law that the to remain for several days was the election in the possession of the Election Commissioners, who were exclusively in Mr. Scott's interest. That the boxes were stuffed was actually proved in Court in some instances, and the offenders sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. This, however, is not a serious punishment in Sauth Carolina. Governor Scott is a very mercitul man to all offenders. From October, 1869, perhaps to excess ab pardoning 20 th reons out of 450 who were conduct in the Penitentiary during the year. He was attacked by this not of compassion immediately before the election, and the released law breakers appear to have been not ungrateful. It is obvious that the opponents of the negro party had no means of verifying the election. The managers were also, as a rule, candidates for office, and having a confident belief in frequently considered is unnecessary to count the ballots. They declared themselves elected, very generally selecting 1.000 as the majority by which they were returned. This saved trouble, and if the majority was not 1,000 at clearly ought to have been that or more. So scott triumphed and his enemies were discomfitted. It must not be supposed that the leaders of the negroes in South Carolina are now principally "carpet-baggers," or in virtue or their white blood. The white adventure is being rapidly dispensed with, and for him. Mr. Pike apily remarks, any substitute must be an improvement. But for his latal tuition the negroes in the season of the sale and the first provided the lead of his more liberally disponed white employers. One of these interesting persons, "an office-holder and a convinced him that "to take the State of South Carolina way from the intelligent white man and band ft over bodyly to ignoran negroes just escaped from slavery because there happened to be four blacks to three whites targother and the first provided the seaso

ago are rolling in weath and recy intuging in all the extravagances of the parcens. The Governor, on a salary of 3,500 per annum, has the reputation of spending \$30,000 a year. The taxation before the war was only \$400,000: it is now \$2,000,000, while the taxable property has declined considerably more than one-half ir value. The most humorous instance of thieving which Mr. Pike gives us is also the smallest. The Governor of the State and the former Speaker of the House is a certain Frank Moses, Jr., the son of the Chief Justice of the State. He had a wager on a horse match with a negro member by the name of Whipper. It was for \$1,000 a side. The House, being in an expansive mood, adjourned to witness the race. Mr. Moses, the Speaker, was unfortunate enough to lose it and the \$1,000. This accident did not, however, interrupt the friendship existing between him and Mr. Whipper, for on the last day of the session the latter moved a resolution that "the House do present the Speaker with a gratuity of \$1,000 for the dignity and ability (not with which he lost the wager to Whipper) with which he has presided over its deliberations." This motion was carried by a large majority, and, we presume, the House separated to "fluquor up" at the expense of the two chief actors in this little farce. These joyous Dogberrys, however, can be serious enough on occasions. Mr. Pike invites us to consider Mr. Beverley Nash a full-blooded negro, six feet high good looking and with pleasing manners. He was the slave of a Mr. Preston. When liberated we should have expected to hear that a man with so high sounding a name had adopted the stage as his profession. Mr. Nash, not less ambitious, but more practical, chose the comfortable occupation of bootblack at a Columbia hotel. He is now a Senator, and his original taste for blacking extends to character and to the whole State of South Carolina itself. His ideas on the subject of property are worthy of a French socialist. In a public speech to from 6,000 to 8,000 people he expounded in vie

BROOKLYN'S INFERNAL MACHINE.

The mysterious "wad" in the cigar box which encased the infernal machine that was left at the residence of ex-District Attorney Sam Morris on New Year's evening was opened yesterday after-noon by Superintendent John S. Polk, in presence of President Jourdan and others, at Police Head of President Jourdan and others, at Police Head-quarters. The outside red twine was removed very gently, visions of nitro-glycerine explosions arising before the excited minds of the audience. Then the thick layer of paper outside was taken off and another layer of the Same material was ex-posed, astened with 20 yards of wire, in which was placed several hundred small nails. When all the paper had been removed a small bottle, filled with a quarter of a pound of powder, was revealed. Several grains of the powder were exploded, in order to test its atrength. No clew has yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of the villain who made the dastardly attempt upon the life of Mr. Morris, despite the reward of \$2,000 which he offers for the arrest of the secondrel.

THE TRAITORS OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The Truth at Last-The Cowards and the Renegades Held Up by the Cuban

Newspaper to Public Scorn. The organ of the Cuban patriots in this city, La Revolucion, of which Mr. Antonio Zambrana, exmember of the Cuban Congress, is editor, returns, in its issue of Saturday, to the Virginius question. The history of the expedition concludes with an anathema upon the cowardly traitors of the party who brought about the death of Santa Rosa and a number of their comrades who were using false names, by telling the Spaniards who they were. oath of featry to Spain. The names of all the traitors are published at full length. After narratde Cuba. Mr. Zambrana says :--

ing the sufferings the party underwent at Santiago de Cuba, Mr. Zambrana says:

* * When Domingo Diax, one of the Virginius passengers, was asked "if he had been in Cuba as a rebel previously," he boldly answered "Yes," Carrais Belio and the brothers Trujillo, on various and manifold occasions, showed that they had no fear of death, and boldly defied their Spanish tormentors to do with them what they pleased. It is a painful duty, however, to chronicle among the number of the party several who were cowards. The following is the list:—Francisco Valdes Gonzales, Andres Villa, José Valdes, Alejandro Calve (Bacuneza), Evanista Zunsunegui, Prancisco Garcia, Andres Iniguez and Andres Acosta. These men were cower by the threats of the Spanista, and contradicted the statements of their brethren, whom they denounced as rebels belonging to the Virginius expedition, and consented to reveal the names of several, who, bearing ficticious names, otherwise would not have been discovered. Among those who thus lost their lives was the lilustrious patriot, Santa Rosa, who was passing under the assumed name of "Francisco Rivera."

TRAITORS TO CUBA.

Alejandro Calvo, Francisco Garcia, Evaristo Zunsunegol, Andres Iniquez and Francisco Valdes Garcia took the oath of allegiance to the Spanish Republic and made public profession and boast of their treachery. They desire to seek, douoties, at the hands of our enemies, the Spaniards, a riendly reception after becoming traitors to the cause of Cuban independence. But they are mistaken in their hopes, and will find themselves wofully deceived if they count the Spaniards as their friends.

The Curse of Heaven upon them.

Wherever they may go on earth they will be universally despised by their fellows, and the curse of Heaven will follow them at the recollection of their crime and the memory of their degradation.

NO HOME FOR THE TRAITIES.

tion of their crime and the memory of their degradation.

NO HOME FOR THE TRAITORS.

They are Cubans, but are fated to join the issue of their lives with the Spaniards. But when they come to die, whether on the scaffold or in some forest path, they will not be able to meet it so boldly as the heroes of the Virginius that they have betrayed. At the present moment they insult the memory and make light of those noble martyrs; but a day will come when they will realize their miamous conduct.

A patriotic Spanish sergeant named Ignacio Quintus Beltram, who went out on the Virginius expedition, writes to the Aevolucion in reply to some opprobrious language heaped upon him in the Alphonsist (Spanish) organ published in this city, accusing him of being a deserter, that he was discharged last May from the Spanish army at Porto Rico, and is not a deserter, and that for the rest of his lite he is a friend of the Cubans, who have been so long tyrannized over by the Spaniards.

A FIGHT WHICH DID NOT TAKE PLACE ON THE F. V. Gonzalez, above alluded to, having stated to various Spaniarus here that he had torashed Domingo Diaz on the Juniata, Mr. José Manuel Lamar, another member of the expedition, comes out with this card:—

Out with this card:—
To the Editors of the Revolution:—
Sim—One of those miserable beings who frembled at Spanish tyramy and preserved a life of shame to a glorious death—one of the Virginius traitors. Francisco Valdes Gonzalez—in addition to bringing about the decith of 12 of his courtades, has had the lying effrontery to state, in New York, that he had a personal encounter with my friend, Domingo Diaz. As he has shown the white feather in betraving his brethren, it is certain that he has no courage, but if he really wants to fight he can be accommodated.

JANDARY 9, 1874.

THE COMMUNISTS CORNERED.

A number of men calling themselves a Commitee of Safety called on the Board of Police yesterday afternoon in reference to a parade of working men on Sunday next. After explaining the object of their visit to the Board some conversation oc-curred, and then President Smith informed them they must not go below Canal street. At this an-nouncement one or two of the so called Committee of Safety lost their temper and talked loudly. The President replied very quietly, and, upon informdoings, the committee looked very blue and shortly with the reception. During the past week contractors on public works have been calling at the Central Office and complaining that men pretending to be workmen, but who were said to be Communists, were visiting the laborers and offering them inducements not to work on Tuesday next. but to turn out and parade. Where the inducements failed to produce the proper effect persuasion was resorted to, and in some cases vague hints were thrown out that the workmen who did not parade on Tuesday would find themselves in bad places. The police, after carefully true, and President Smith told the leading Communists yesterday if that sort of thing was tried again the men doing it would be arrested. This staggered the committee, and one of them turned to his companions and said:—"They know what we've been doing; they have been shadowing us." Mr. Smith sent out instructions when the committee had left to all the police captains to arrest any men they found intimidating or trying to persuade workmen from laboring on Tuesday next, for the purpose of making a demonstration in the public streets. The route laid down for the procession by the police is from Tompkins square to Eighth street, down the west side of the Bowery to Canal street, through Canal street to South Fith avenue, along that thoroughfare and Fith avenue to Fourteenth street and Union square, where they must dismiss. It is feared that these men mean to make trouble if they can. One of them asked the Commissioners what would be the course of action if they disregarded the rules of the route and went down to the City Hail. "The arrest or your leaders," said the President; "and, make no mistake, we'll catch you before you can get out of the way." The police are active, and nothing will be left undone to keep unsuspecting men from taking any part in demonstrations provoked by individuals for their personal benefit.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER SHERMAN.

The Steamer Sinking Off Little River, S. C.-Part of Her Crew Brought to Wilmington-All Hands Saved. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10, 1874.

The schooner Spray, from Little River, South Carolina, arrived here this afternoon, having on poard the first mate and five men of the steamer Sherman, which was wrecked on Thursday, the 8th inst., 12 miles south by west of Little River.

The Sherman, of the New York and New Orleans line, left New York last Sunday for New Orleans with a cargo of general merchandise. At two A. M. of Tuesday, the 6th, she sprung aleak, and the water gained on them so rapidly that it was thought impossible to save the ship unless she could be got into some port. Her head was there fore turned for the coast at five A. M. of Thursday. When near Little River, the fires being out and the ship making sternway, with the wind ahead,

THRY LET GO THE ANCHORS. Captain Halsey, the commander of the Sherman, then sent a boat ashore to Little River for assist-

Captain Halsey, the commander of the Sherman, then sent a boat ashore to Little River for assistance. Captain Morgan, of the schooner Spray, assisted by Mr. J. W. Gore and Mr. N. B. Morse, two citizens, then went out to her assistance. They were followed soon after by the schooner Florence, Captain Hill.

ALL HANDS TAKEN SAFELY OFF.

The Spray took off the first mate and five of the men, with a portion of the baggage of all, and some lew articles of the cargo. They could not get much of the goods aboard, as the sea was running too high at the time.

The schooner Florence took off the remainder of the crew, with the passengers, consisting of one lady, one gentleman and two children, and succeeded in also saving much of the baggage.

The Spray left the wreck about four P. M. The Florence, at the earnest solicitation of Captain Halsey, remained by the ship, with the determination of staying antil the last and saving everything that it was possible to get from the wreck. The Stramer Rapidly settling at the rate of nine inches an hour, and her captain thought that she would go down about nine o'clock oi that night, Thursday.

The Spray did not attempt a landing at Little River, but came on at once to this port, reaching here this afternoon about three o'clock.

OFFICERS AND CREW.

The Sherman's crew consisted of 35 men, with Thomas Halsey as Captain, Wilham Moon, first mate, and J. S. Hartwell, second mate. Little River is 30 miles south of Captain, will an eless outh of the wreck of the Virginip. The Captain and balance of the crew of the serman, will, probably arrive here to-morrow, went the full particulars of the dispater can be as "Fained."

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Theatre-Revival of Sara toga.

Last evening Mr. Bronson Howard's play of "Saratoga" was successfully revived at the Pifth

Avenue Theatre, in the presence of a large, fashionable and delighted audience. Three years have and the ratification given to it last evening proves that the taste of a large proportion of the public has not materially changed. No embarrassment need be felt in attempting to speak critically of a play like this, for it is equally easy to speak truthfully of the beauty with which it is placed upon the stage, and of the paitriness of its achievement as a piece of dra-matic work. It has been very severely abused too severely, we think. For though we cannot remember that it presents a solitary sustainer of acreproduces with considerable smartness the slang of a certain phase of fast and tashionable life. Whether that phase is worth having so much space devoted to it, and whether the author would not have done better by fashioning a satirical picture that might be a comprehensive representation of that might be a comprehensive representation of hotel life at Saratoga, are questions the answers to which are so obvious that we shall not offer any lengthy replies. It remains, therefore, only to examine the manner in which "Saratoga" has been placed upon the stage. It is no flattery to conless that nothing is wanting in this respect, so far as scenery, mirrors, nurniture, upholstery, costumes and drygoods in general are concerned; and perhaps a good commentary upon this style of drama will be found by the cynical in the fact that about half as much space on the programme is occupied in directing attention to these matters as is used in printing the cast. Let it be acknowledged, once for all, that these details are more perfect and complete than we have been accustomed to. The acting found a few excellent and several very acceptative representatives. The excellent included Miss Davenport as Effic Remington; Miss Morant as Mrs. Alston; Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Vanderpool, and Mr. James Lewis as Bob Sackett. Among the others, Mr. Harkins as Jack Benedict; Mr. Davidge as Papa Vanderpool; Miss Jewett as Virginia Vanderpool, and Miss Minnie Conway as Mrs. Carter may be specified. Miss Davenport in Efficient apart in which her animal spirits, robust and neathly beauty, dash and buoyancy and passion for brilliancy of costume enabled her heartily to sympathize. Mr. Louis James was the only member of the cast who was a failure. His duty was to delineate Mr. Ludington Whist, the "swell of the Wells." Instead hotel life at Saratoga, are questions the answers sympathize. Mr. Louis James was the only member of the cast who, was a failure. His duty was to delineate Mr. Ludington Whist, the "swell of the Wells," Instead of doing this he gave the impression of a gentleman afficied with surreputitous boils, incipient St. Vitus' dance and a tendency to sheeze perpetually crushed in the bud. It was unfortunate that such a part should have been given to him, because Mr. James is a painstaking, ambitious and meritorious young actor gentlemanly in his instincts and capable of filing respectably a certain line of parts. The most beautiful of all the scenery was that in act third, representing the picnic. We have not spoken of the plot of "Saratogs," because it has no plot. It is a five act tarce, with certain of the tobles and a good deal of the slang of society as its basis, excellently placed upon the stage, and, as a rute, well acted. It will be repeated all the present week, with the exception of Saturday night, when "Man and Whie" will be given.

Theodore Thomas in New York and Brooklyn.

The popular leader and his orchestra went

through a heavy task yesterday successfully, and at the matinée at Steinway Hall and the evening performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music th udiences snowed in overwhelming numbers the public appreciation of the efforts of this unrivalled leader. The matinée programme was calculated to attract any lover of music to Steinway Hall. Commencing with the first of the four overtures to "Fidelio," the orchestra next essaved the magnificent "Lenore" symphony of Raff, of which we have already abundantly spoken. This work was received with unmistakable demonstrations of pleasure by the audience, the subject having been given in detail in the HERALD on the occasion of its first performance, and the various movements being thus made perfectly intelligible. movements being thus made perfectly intelligible. The galloping of the spectre steed in the **Inale*, so wonderfully illustrated by the strings, was a prominent leature of the symphony. The "Tell" overture, a quartet for horns, by Marschner, and the introduction, chorus and march from the third act of "Lohengrin" completed the instrumental part of the programme. Mr. Whitney sung selections from Mozart and Mendelssonn.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society was in a state of somplete chaos until Mr. Thomas undertook the position of conductor. He wisely discarded the lossilized players who for so many years afflicted the Brooklyn public, and introduced in their stead his own superb orchestra. Instead of rheumatic joints which creaked at every motion of the violin bow Mr. Thomas brought into the orchestra fresh blood and young, ambitious artists—warm blood, that became at times voicanic under the influence of his baton. The orchestral part of the bill last hight comprised Beethoven's righth Symphony, introduction and **made to "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner, and Liszt's "Prelude." Mr. Listemann played Joachim's Hungarian concerto (a work abounding in reminiscences of earlier writers) in a vigorous manner, but without any idea of color or expression. Mr. Listemann may be accredited with the reputation of a correct player, as his **leohnique* is faultiess, but praterea anthal. Mr. Louis Lubeck, in the violoncello obligato of Volkmann's "Serenade," gained what might be called an absolute triumph. He has a perfect command over an instrument which is seidom heard to advantage in a virtuoso point of view. The two singers. Miss Thursby and Miss The galloping of the spectre steed in the Anale, so oe cased an absolute triumph. He has a perfect command over an instrument which is seidom heard to advantage in a virtuoso point of view. The two singers, Miss Thursby and Miss Bull, might have been profitably omitted from the programme, as, with such an orchestra, their enforts were anything but successful. The contraito, Miss Bull, sang an aria from "saffo," and occasionally fell below the pitch of the orchestra, (singing flat is unpardonable), and the soprano sang Proch's variations, the cheval de bataille of Carlotta Patti and Peschka Leutner, without the slightest idea of phrasing or intelligibility. It would be well if the Brooklyn Philharmonic directors could exercise a little more judgment in regard to their soloists. Proch's variations after "Tristan and Isoldo" seem like an insult to the intelligence of their sudience and their conductor. The next concert takes place on February 7.

Gilmore's Concert.

Gilmore, so celebrated for his monster musical ubilees in Boston, gave last night a delightful promenade concert at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment. The hall was tastefully decorated with American and foreign flags. We were giad to notice, among others, the lone star of Cuba Libre, as showing the sympathy of the galiant regiment with the cause of struggling freemen. Without being overcrowded, struggling freemen. Without being overcrowded, the hall was well filled, and afforded a really pleasant promemade, while the character of the performance was such as to satisfy the most exacting. The fame of Mr. Gilmore and his band is so well known that it is scarcely necessary, except for form's sake, to tell the public that the music was excellent, and such as is rarely neard in a military concert. The careful training of the performers insures an excellent ensemble, but perhaps the great strength of the band lies in the number of really clever soloists among its members. Mr. Arbuckle's cornet solo, "Young America Polka," and Lelebre's saxophone solo fantaiste "Der Freischütz." gave great satisfaction to the sudience, who testified their appreciation by insisting on an encore. A quartet for saxophones was given by Messrs. Wairube, Lefebre, Steckelberg and Schurtz. On Thursday next, January 15, the citizens of Brooklyn will have an opportunity of hearing this justly celebrated band in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. "Aïda" has been played at Trieste, and was in preparation for La Scala, Milan. Wagner's "Lohengrin" is the sacred concert

at the Stadt Theatre this evening. "La Forza del Destino" and "Polinto" were brought out recently at Cairo, Egypt. "Cinderella in Black" at Bryant's Opera House is

among the burnt cork successes of the period.
"Humpty Dumpty Abroad" at the Grand Opera House has passed its fiftieth night and still holds

audiences to laugh their way through next week t Niblo's. On Thursday afternoon treasurer Zimmerman takes his annual benefit.

Janauschek, "with eyes of flame and form towerng like that of a prictess of 'white armed Juno,' has been uttering Deborah's curse in Washington. She is coming to New York, it is said.

M. Beauvallet, the Prench leading tragedian, for many years of the Comédie Française, has died in Paris. He sustained the principal parts in the works of Corneille, Racine and Voltaire for a long period. His King Lear and Louis XI. were fine erformances. M. Beauvallet was in his seventysecond year.

"A Man of Honor" will run at Wallack's until Saturday evening, when "Money" will be given. Mr. Lester Wallack will continue to appear, and the leading roles in Bulwer's comedy will be sustained by himself and Mr. John Brougham, who will make his first appearance in two years at this theatre. Genial John will be welcome back. The eight most celebrated songs in China are :-

The "Air of General Harmony," by Hoang-Ti; the

"Air of the Stx Plowers," by Tr-ke; the "Air of the Pive Stems," by Theonen-Hio; the "Air of the Grand Spiendor," by Gao; the "Air of the Happy Succession," by Chun; the "Air of the Grand Ex-tension," by Yu; the "Air of the Grand Protec-tion," by Tehing-Tang, and the "Air of the Grand

Enterprises," by Won-Wang.

The tenor, Arturo Gentile, who left the Roman Catholic Church for the stage, has returned to his first vocation and been admitted as a novice in a Dominican monastery. It is said that during a professional tour in Germany a short time since h had to sing in some of Herr R. Wagner's operas. His mind became afterwards slightly deranged, and he resolved to retire from the world. Gregorian chant will be the "music of the juture" for

Washington people complain that the "Faust church scene has not been seen there in three years, although the opera has been played three times in that period. The Keilogg troupe were the last who offended in this particular. topheles is too busy round the Washington "lobby" to care much about church scenes, and without him the angels and Marguerite would make the affair monotonous by having it all their

Rumors begin to be rife in London, says the Athenaum, as to the Italian opera seasons at Co-vent Garden and Drury Lane theatres; but little authentic information has transpired as to the in troduction of new works, except Balfe's pos There will be, no doubt, an influx at both houses of some singers to break down the pernicious influence of "stars," whose tyranny is as financially rumous as it is fatal for the interests of the lyric drama.

has bordered on the sublimity of self-conscious-ness, to put it mildly. Beethoven thus expressed himself:-"I despise the world which does not un derstand that music is a more sublime revelation tiran all wisdom and all philosophy. * * * As for me, I am the Bacchus who crushes out the delicious nectar for mankind: it is I to whom they owe the they have fished up a number of things which they bring back with them to the shore. • • I have no friends, I am alone with myself, but I know that God is nearer me in my heart than he is to

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, who may be justly regarded as the representative American prima donna, has forsaken the Italian stage for the more popular fields of English opera, and in the prov inces, assisted by a well selected company, has gained fresh laurels. Messrs, Hess and Grau, the directors of this English opera enterprise, announce a short season at the Academy of Music, commencing on Wednesday, the 21st inst., with "Lucia," in which Miss Kellogg will interpret the role of the unhappy "Bride of Lammermoor." Among the other members of the company may be found the names of Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Zeids Seguin and Messrs. Morgan, Maas, Hableman, Carleton, Peakes, Ryse and G. Hall. The repertoire of the company is quite extensive, and, in the absence of Italian opera, such a troupe will be found a welcome oasis in the desert which generally succeeds New Year's in the musical world. Miss Kelnew line of lyric art, and it only remains for the metropolitan stamp to complete the desired circle

HANS VON BULOW.

This distinguished pianist, who for many years honors as a virtuoso on the king of instruments, commences an engagement in this city next Octo ber, under the management of Messrs. Paimer & Ullmann. He is at present visiting on the Continent of Europe, but has been lately faililling a very successful engagement at St. James Hall, London, and one of the critics thus speaks of his last concert there:—"Dr. Von Bilow selected as his solos the 'Preludio e Fuga,' by J. S. Bach, for organ, transcribed by Dr. Liszt for the pianolorte; Beethoven's 'Adagio con Variazioni,' in F. Op. 24; two of Mendelssohn's 'Songs Without Words'; Rubinstein's 'Barcarole,' in G, No. 4; Dr. Liszt's 'Ronde des Lutins,' and Chopin's 'Notturno,' op. 37, No. 2; Tarantelle,' op. 43, and 'Valse,' op. 42. Here was variety enough to show of his digital skill in bravura playing and his acute sensibility in the passionate melody of panoforte playing. It is difficult to say whether the auditory was more excited by his wondrous leats of manipulation or touched by his intense feeling in the passages of "linked sweetness long drawn out."

According to German and English critics the characteristics of this great planist may be briefly epitomized as follows:—Brilliantly effective in the mechanical manipulation of the instrument, he brings his whole sout hought and feeling to the work before him with the most studious conscientiousness; his convictions once arrived at, by long and patient study, nothing tempts him to depart from them. Renowned as the most brilliant brawera player of the age, he has the same wondrous charm that Thalberg possessed—of "making the plano sing." His technique is pronounced as perfect by the unanimous verdict of continental Europe, while as a musical analysist he is admitted to be without a cessful engagement at St. James Hall, London, and

of "making the plano sing." His technique is pronounced as perfect by the unanimous verdict of continental Europe, while as a musical analysist he is admitted to be without a rival, his playing being aptly described as like a beautiful place of Florentine mosaic, perfect alike in each individual portion, however minute, and in the completeness of its general ensemble. The memory of Hans Von Bülow is truly wonderful; from memory alone he plays from 300 to 400 of the most difficult plano compositions, including all the most renowned works of Beethoven, Bach, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schuberth, Schuman, the transcriptions of Liszt, &c., giving not only a general idea of each piece, as was the case with Rubinstein, but a thoroughly correct interpretation of it, conveying not only the intention, but the thought and feeling of the composer. From memory alone, also, he conducts not only the grandest orchestral works of the old masters, but the abstruse operatic ones of Wagner. His refined elegance and courtly grace of style give an additional charm to his playing, which has not the slightest appearance of effort. During the past London season Hans Von Būlow created a periect furore at the Philharmonic concerts, and is reengaged for the ensuing season as conductor of them, as well as planist.

FIRE ON BROADWAY.

The Loss Estimated at \$100,000. A fire was discovered to have broken out last

night at No. 806 Broadway, by Officer McGinn, of the Pitteenth precinct police. The flames communicated to the basement of the adjoining house, and for some time placed the structure in imminent danger. Engineer Perley, of the Fire Department, happened to be passing as the fire broke out, and through his valuable management the fire was soon got under control. When the alarm was rung Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth precinct, accompanied by Sergeant Murray and the reserve force, hastened to the scene. The magnitude of the fire made a further force necessary, and Captain Byrnes sent for the reserves from the Fifth and Fourteenth precincts. As usual a cordon was formed around the property, and the police used every means in their power to save as much merchandise as possible from the flames. Hurtz & Co. occupied the store No. 806 as a furniture warerooms. The loss of the firm is estimated at \$36,000. The next house, No. 808, is that of Sheehy Brothers, importers and dealers in carpets, estimated at \$35,000. A number of artists and other occupants of the upper floors of both houses suffered a combined loss of about \$15,000. All the parties are insured—Hurtz & Co. for about \$40,000. Fire Marshal Sheldon will hold an investigation on Monday. Special detectives from the Fifteenth precinct arrested several pickpockets who were at work among the crowds during the fire. danger. Engineer Perley, of the Fire Department.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET. A fire broke out yesterday morning in a shed

built against the tenement in the rear of No. 212 East Twenty-seventh street that caused a damage of \$1,000. The furniture of some of the residents of the tenement was slightly damaged by water.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY. Comptroller Green reports the following disburse-

ments and receipts of the treasury yesterday :-

Total...

THE JERSEY BOTTEN SHANTY ACCIDENT.

The melancholy accident whereby the two children, James Hussey and John Flanagan, were with gloom. The rickety old shanty that crushed these children to death should have been demol-ished long since, and it will be a question for the Coroner's jury how far the authorities are respon-siole. It was remarkable that two other children who were playing there at the same time escaped death,

Captain A. W. H. Gill, Deputy Tax Collector, Arrested and Admitted to Sailtween \$5,000 and \$6,000-The "Surplus Account" and What It Consists In.

The discrepancy or defalcation in the accounts of Deputy Tax Collector, Captain A. W. H. Gill. proved the main topic of conversation in Brooklym official circles yesterday. The amount at first reported as unaccounted for between the tax rolls and the cash books, \$3,000, has been increased to from \$5,000 to \$6,000. Mayor Hunter is of the opinion that the Auditing and Pinancial Committee are "on the verge of further developments," and believes that those gentlemen who have the investigation in charge will get at the bottom of the matter and punish the guilty parties. The Comptroller, Mr. Fred Schroeder, is of the belief that it is impossible average of the peculations really are. Auditor Shaurman coincides with this view of the case. Corporation Counsel De Witt, while he thinks that Captain Gill's guilt is established, believes that it is not possible that he was alone in the matter. He must have had accomplices to manipulate the books while he took the cash. Tax Collector Burrows feels deeply the odium which has been cast upon his office owing to this discovery of peculation on his office owing to this discovery of peculation on the part of his deputy. Gill has been in office for nearly 20 years, and in that period has handled millions of dollars. That he should at this late day so far forget his bonor and honesty for a small amount—a few paltry thousands—excites the as-tonishment of his friends.

The following is a copy of the complaint of Tax Collector Lemuel Burrows, which was drawn up by Mr. W. C. De Witt against Captain Gill, the ac-cused:—

Oused:—

State of New York, Kings County, as.—Lemuel Burrows being duly sworn, says that he is and was at the time-beriening five stated Collector of Taxes and Assessments of the city of Brooklyn, and that A. W. H. Gill was his deputy: that while he was deputy as aforeand, and or informed and believes, Gill 100k, abstracted, embezsied and converted to his, said Gill's, own use out of the moneys of the city of Brooklyn then passing through his, said Gill's, hands, as deputy, Iclomously and unlawflight, said Gill's, said Gill's, and as deponent has good grounds for believing, said Gill has been gully of several similar offences while acting in said capacity. Therefore deponent prays that detendant may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1874.—N, B. Morsk, Jr., Justice of the Peace.

fore deponent prays that detendant may be apprehended and deait with according to law.

E. Monss, Jr., Justice of the Peace.

THE ARREST AND ADMISSION TO RAIL.

Captain Gill was arrested about noon and taken belore Justice Morse, who, on consultation with, the District Attorney, refused to admit him to ball. Counsellor P. Keady then appeared for the accused, and went at once to the District Attorney's office to see about ball. District Attorney's office for the purpose of having the ball fixed. The prisoner was then taken from Justice Morse's court by Officer Alexander Barr over to the Court thouse and up to the City Court room, where Judge Neilson was holding Special Term.

Mr. Keady, addressing the Court, said that he appeared on behalf of A. W. H. Gill, Deputy Tax Collector, charged with embezzlement, and saked the Court to fix the amount of ball. The prisoner, he said, was well known in Brooklyn, and had heretolore borne the reputation of an honest man. He had been employed in the Tax Office for nearly 20 years, but was comparatively poor, and if the Court would fix the ball at \$5,000 he supposed that would answer the purpose.

District Attorney Britton replied that the amount would not be sufficient. All that he wanted was enough to protect the rights of the people and secure the attendance of the accused.

Judge Neilson then fixed the ball at \$10,000, but it was subsequently reduced to \$6,000, and Captain Gill's friends set about procuring the necessary bondsmen.

Gill, who is married and has a family, feels his position keenly, but asserts his innocence of the charge of embezzlement and his readiness to go before the Grand Jury.

What Alderman is hould like to hear from you how the discrepancy was discovered in the Tax Department."

"Well, you seeke versa a meeting of of the Common Council, and I said that it had not better

"The discrepancy or the moneys missing were collected during the administration of Mr. Burrows. We are going to make a thorough investigation."

AN EXPLANATION OF THE "SURPLUS ACCOUNT."
There is in the Tax Collector's office what is known as the "surplus account." It is made up in this way:—In the assessment of property for purposes of taxation cierical errors often occur. For known as the "surplus account." It is made up in this way:—In the assessment of property for purposes of taxation clerical errors often occur. For example, the figure "3" may be mistaken for the ngure "5" or "8," so that a lot actually assessed at \$5,000 or \$8,000 is carried out and footed up as \$3,000. The taxes are levied on the mistaken basis, and the warrant is issued to the Collector for a less amount than the assessment really calls for. After the warrants are received by the Collector the error is discovered and corrected on the books and rolls. The proper figure "3" or "5," as the case may be, is entered in place of the wrong figure "3" in red ink, the increased tax on the corrected basis is also entered in red ink and the increased amount is collected. This illustration shows how the "surplus account" is made up. Of course the additional money collected upon the corrected tax ought to be paid into the treasury. It belongs to the city as much as any part of the taxes levied. But as matter of fact it is charged that funds of the surplus account have been withhelled by The Collectors for years past. Assuming that they could not be compelled to pay over more than the warrants called for, and the warrants called for, and the warrants calling for amounts based on clerical errors, they have retained the additional sums actually collected after the correction of the mistakes. This is a grosser "irregularity" even than the retention of interests on the city deposits. It is stated that until recently Collector Burrows had of moneys coming from the "surplus account" \$7,500, which, however, he has since paid over. He explained that it had been the custom of all his predecessors in office to retain the proceeds of the "surplus account." Among the other facts that will be disclosed by the report of the investigating committee are some inleresting ones relating to default moneys added to the bills of delinquent taxpayers.

Last night Capitain (fill was taken before Judge Moore, and released upon furnishing ball in th

THE NEW PARADE GROUND.

Opposition to the Proposed Assessments The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the new public parade ground met yesterday at No. 1 Pine street. A number of property owners in the neighborhood of the proposed site of the ground were present.

Mr. Lewis P. Rader, representing the larger part

of the property owners, said that he thought the site very eligible and much preferable to one proposed in Westchester county; but, in the name of the majority of the landowners in that vicinity, he would most decidedly protest against the assessment of one-half of the expense connected with the laying out of the ground upon the property owners of the immediate neighborhood; advantages sufficient to warrant such a proceeding would not be derived from the execution of the plan. It was the wish, Mr. Rader thought, of everybody to have the city acquire the ground as it would any other property exclusively to be used by the city, and charge the expenses to the county at large.

Commissioner Traphagen said that it was the present opinion of the commissioners that one-half of the assessment should be borne by the city and one-half by those most immediately benefited. The commissioners, however, would give every view presented to them due consideration.

Mr. Henry Neidig thought that the lots surrounding the parade ground would be tar from improved by its presence, but rather the contrary, and cited the principal parade grounds of the large European cities as illustrations of his assertion. The only class of men prospering by the nearness of a large military parade ground were the liquor sellers. Mr. John Haven supported the same views, adding that no ornamental improvements of the ground could be expected, not even could grass be expected to grow on a place where the manœuvres of cavalry and artillery were to take place. He thought the parade ground would be an unusance, and the assessment of its cost on the neighboring lot owners an injustice.

Commissioner Traphagen answered a question by saying that he had as yet no direct intimation about the mode of laying out the ground which would be adopted, whether with ornamental features or otherwise.

A number of gentlemen interested gave their views of the matter, the prevailing opinion being evidently opposition to the assessment of half she cost on the adjoining ground of the property owners, said that he thought the site very eligible and much preferable to one pro-